PATHETIC ADDRESS

TOTHE

DISSENTING LAITY,

In Relation to the

TESTACTS:

Occasioned by

Two Letters: One in the Craftsman of April 3: and another in the Gazetteer of April 15.

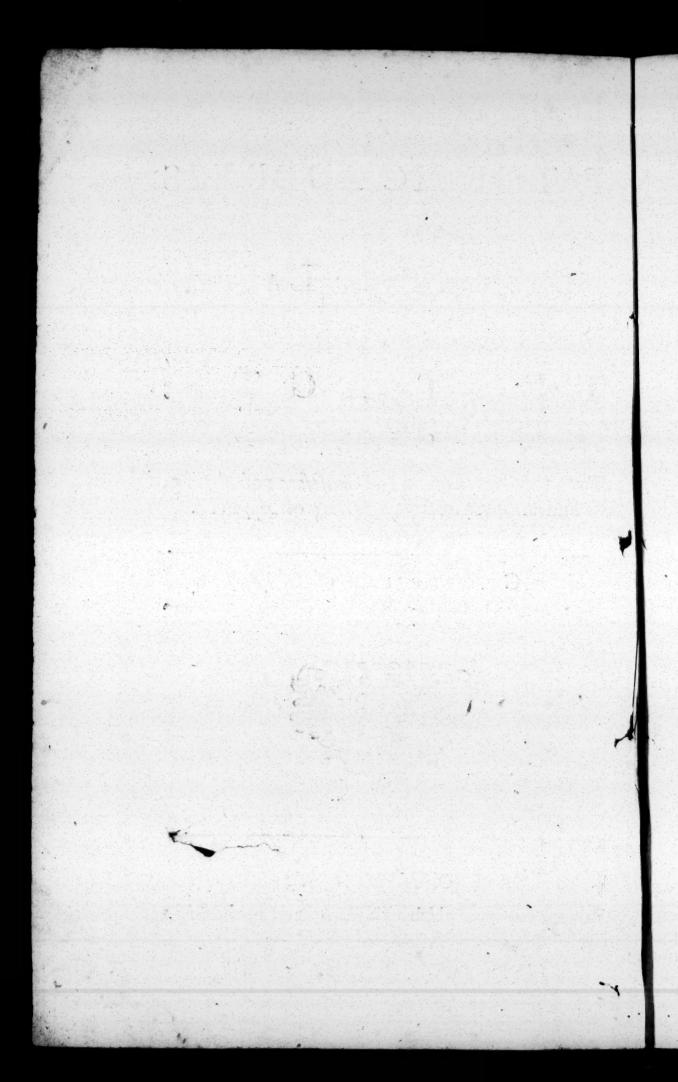
By a GENTLEMAN of Gray's-Inn.



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A

PATHETIC ADDRESS

TOTHE

DISSENTING LAITY.

GENTLEMEN,

HE Repeal of the Test Acts at this Juncture of Time, being judged improper by that Part of the Legislature to whom you made Application for that Purpose, it was hoped by all who were Friends to the present happy Establishment, and the truly scrupulous Dissenters, that the passionate Zeal which at first appear'd among some of you, would have subsided, and a general Acquiescence to the Judgment of your Representatives have taken place: But the Event shews this was only flattering Hopes. And yet what affords a more melancholy Confideration is, that the declared Adversaries to our most excellent Constitution, to our Civil and Religious Rights, take umbrage thereat, and are exerting their Talents, and using every Art and Stratagem to improve the Incident, to Views destructive of the Nation's Peace, and the Diffenting Interest, by endeavouring to exasperate your Passions, and excite your Resentments towards those whom they would have believed are your your Enemies; tho' your own Observation and Knowledge from past Experience, must satisfy and convince you, that they are, in truth, your

best and only secure Friends.

And fince both Ministerial and Anti-ministerial Writers, have in their Turns, by different Methods, and with very opposite Designs, addressed you on the Occasion, (and which is a plain Testimony that your Numbers and Interest render you worthy the Notice and Regard of both Parties, as a Body of People not inconsiderable,) therefore it is, that I also, who am neither, but only a Person well affected to the present Establishment, beg leave to take the fame Liberty with them; and I shall studiously be careful to treat you with all imaginable Respect and Tenderness: For tho' I think myself happy in being a Member of the establish'd Church, which, for the Purity of its Doctrine, and the Reasonableness of its Worship, I take to be the best constituted, and most Apostolical of any, yet my Charity for your Scruples, and Respect for your Persons, make me solicitous to do you any Service within my Power; and if what is offered by me, on the present Occasion, can have any Tendency to quiet your Minds, and render you easy and patient under your late Disappointment, it may be an acceptable Part, and no less useful to yourselves, than pleasing to those who have you in good Esteem.

I can with great Truth affirm, that I have not received Directions from any one to address you on the Occasion, and therefore what happens to fall from my Pen, I would not have you impute to the Effect of Ministerial Power and Influence; nor is it my Intention to justify and abet those who represent you as Dupes to the present M—y, or as a dangerous Body to the State, when disoblined,

being fatisfied both is false in Fact. No; for in the Sequel of this Discourse you will clearly perceive, that I am governed only by the Reason and Truth of Things; and perhaps the Sentiments of an indifferent Spectator, an unprejudiced Person, may have Weight and Influence with you, to bear the Affliction with a decent Resignation; and no doubt you will the sooner regard what is offer'd, as you will find no Expressions savouring of Asperty and Ill-nature towards either your Principles or Practices.

But as you, and not your Ministers, are folely concerned in the Repeal of the Test Acis, it is unnecessary to mention them, because unless they could get the Act of Uniformity difannulled, and be at Liberty in declaring their Affent and Confent to the Book of Common Prayer, and subscribing to the thirty-nine Articles of Religion, the other would be of no use to them: For in fact, the Repeal of the Test Acts as little concern the Dissenting Ministers, as that of the Uniformity Act in favour of Ministerial Conformity, was it repealed, would affect the Diffenting Laity; and therefore how much foever they may have exerted themfelves on the Occasion, all their Zeal must appear to be misapplied, as being displayed against an Affair they had little or no Concern in. This Observation I doubt not but you will improve to the Purposes intended.

Having premised thus much, I now proceed to the chief Point in Hand, and I think it necessary in the first Place to declare, that it is not my Design to enter into the Merits of the Debate, whether the Test Asts are Infringements of your natural Rights or not, since I am informed that has been at large discussed by each Party concerned; nor yet whether a certain Honourable Gentleman

did give you any reasonable Expessation of having these Asts repealed this Session of Parliament, as has been very considently asserted; because, supposing each to be a certain Truth, yet I question not but to evince that the Attempt at this Time would not have been prudent, wise, or politick, even admitting the M—y were ever so much inclined to back your Application; and if that appears to be Fast, then I think you will have abun-

dant Cause to be easy and well satisfied.

From the Reason and Nature of Things, it is a certain Truth, that a particular Regard is to be had to a proper and seasonable Time to undertake any Enterprize of great Importance, the Confequence of which, however fatisfactory and agreeable to fome, may be highly displeasing and offensive to others. This is so evident as to need no Comment, fince the Observation itself is a plain Demonstration of its Truth and Certainty. The various Passions, different and prevailing Interests of Men at home, and the Situation of publie Affairs abroad, are often necessary to be in a due and proper Manner consider'd, on such solemn Occasions; and that the Repeal of the Test Acts is a Concern of great Moment, none will deny, who has in Remembrance how much Dispute and Controverly the Attempt only has given Birth to, on both Sides; and which is one Argument of no small Weight to prove the Importance of the Thing, and that this was not a convenient Time for its being repealed.

But to enter more minutely into that Point: Do not you, and every Friend to the Government, see and lament a Missortune that no reafonable Method can prevent; I mean the two weekly Libellers against the Government, who go on with Impunity, because the punishing them one Way may

not be with Safety another? and yet you cannot doubt but the M—y's Interest and Inclination are to have them silenced. As this Instance ought to satisfy you that the present is not a Time any way opportune for the repealing those Asts, in respect to the ill Use the Enemy might make thereof, by enslaming the Minds of the People, and raising Prejudices against the Administration; so must it convince you, that were the M—y as willing to assist you therein, as most certainly they would be glad to prevent the propagating of weekly Sedition, yet that neither may, by the Rules of Prudence, be judged practicable in the present Conjuncture.

That those who distinguish themselves by the Name of Patriots, or at least the greatest Part of them, do lie in Ambush to improve the Incident, to very evil Purposes, is notorious from the Conduct, and even Declaration, of their Head Writer; whose Neutrality for a Time was to conceal the Advantage he proposed to himself, not in your Favour, but how in the most effectual Manner to create a fatul Misunderstanding between the Ministry and yourselves, by infinuating Jealousies and unreasonable Surmises, on the Rejection of your Petition: Or, if it had taken place, then to have loaded the Ministry with incessant Reproaches of their Disaffection and Neglect to the establish'd Church, of their being Presbyterians and Republicans, and that the Church was again in Danger of being demolished, in complaisance to the Diffenters. This ambi-dextrous Piece of Policy none need question, was the latent and secret Views of the Party; and to put it out of dispute, the Craftsman himself is at last forced to acknowledge it. Says he,

* "Whilst the late Dispute about the Repeal of the Test Acts was on Foot, I purposely kept myself neuter, according to a former Engagement, and I am neither under any Obligation, nor would it be of any Use, to declare myself upon it at present; the I cannot sorbear expressing my Opinion thus far, that if we may judge from the Conduct of the Dissenters, for three Years past, the Church of England would be in no Danger from such Politicians, even supposing the Test was to be taken away."

This frank and open (but most certainly unguarded) Declaration, supplies the Place of every Surmise, and must fully establish all the Dissenters in the Belief of what I before observed, that this was not a proper Time for the repealing those Acts; that had it been done, instead of representing you as "Dupes to the Ministry, and weak Politicians," you would have been pronounced Enemies to the CHURCH and STATE; and perhaps, as the Honourable Gentleman himself was, about the Bank Contract, and with as much Reafon, have also been stigmatized every Saturday with an Advertisement to the following Purpose: The worst Enemies of our Church are let into her Bowels, under the holy Umbrage of Sons, " who neither believe her Faith, own her Mission, " submit to her Discipline, or comply with her Li-turgy: For the admitting this Trojan Horse, " big with Arms and Ruin, into our holy City, the " strait Gate is now laid quite open; her Walls and " Inclosures are pulled down, and a high Road made " in upon her Communion."

^{*} April 3. † Sachev. Serm. p. 16.

Can you doubt of this Usage, had the Repeal been now effected, when you remember the public Incendiary, and Tool of the Party, who has made ready such an Advertisement, was employed by that outlawed perjured Wretch to abuse you, who is, or lately was, the Author of the above weekly Paper, in which we are told with a Sneer, or hypocritical Impudence, "that the Church of "England would be in no Danger from such "Politicians, even supposing the Test was to be

" taken away."

And if the Observation is just, and undeniably true, can any thing more demonstrably prove, that the Time you fixed on was not proper for an Application of this Nature; or attord us a more evident Instance of the Wisdom and Penetration of his Majesty and his Ministry, in not concurring with you therein: For who so capable of judging when the Time is most proper, as those who best know the Designs and Tempers of the People? Who so ready and willing to effect it for you,

as those whose Interest and Inclination conspire

to that Purpose? Of which more hereafter.

It ought farther to be confider'd, that at prefent you have neither a Tillotson, a Tenison, nor a Sharp, at the Head of the Church, to influence their Provincial Bishops and Clergy in favour of your Designs: no more than a Compton at London, a Burnet at Salisbury, a Patrick at Ely, a Williams at Chichester, nor a Kidder at Bath and Wells, to concur in and abet your Endeavours. Unless the great William had been blessed with Men of such moderate Principles as they were possessed of, He could no more have accomplished what he did for you at that Time, than the present M———y can in what you now desire.

If you will impartially weigh how arduous and difficult it is for a King and Ministry to steer Assairs so, as to please and give Content to every Individual, among such Numbers of People, whose Principles, Interest, and private Views, are so contrary and incompatible the one to the other, you can have no Reason to entertain any Sentiments of Prejudice towards either on the Repulse you have lately met with, allowing they are the best Judges of the most proper Time.

A recent and remarkable Instance cannot escape your Memory of the great Opposition made against a certain Divine's Preserment in the Church; and tho' his Interest was espoused by some great Personages, yet the Odium raised against him, by a powerful Party, was such, as to render it prudent not only to suspend the filling up the Vacancy much beyond the usual Time, but even at last to disappoint the Person of that Preserment.

Nor can you forget a similar Instance in the Honourable Person himself, against whom your

Enemies endeavour to incense you. Was it ever doubted that he had the Excise Scheme cordially at Heart? Was not his Interest and great Power used in the most probable and likely Manner to have it essected? and yet when he found the Clamour it occasion'd, the Enemies it created him, and the ill Consequence that might have ensued, had he been resolute to have it accomplish'd, how prudently did he drop and decline any

farther Proceedings therein?

And can you with Reason expect the same Honourable Person, who must have ever in his Mind the above Particulars, to do that for you which he would not venture at for himself? Would any experienced, wise Man, so soon after, make the like Attempt, in an Affair equally disagreeable to the Majority of the People, and thereby occasion fresh Animofities, perhaps of a more difficult Nature to be appealed? Compare but these few Observations together, and confider them void of Prejudice, and I persuade myself you will clearly be of an Opinion, that as there is a Time and Season for all Things, so this was not a Time any way opportune and convenient for repealing the Tests, however reasonable the Thing in itself should be allowed to be.

And yet farther to confirm the Truth and Certainty of what I at first observed, that all Times are not alike proper, I will produce an Instance even in the present disputed Case, that happened in the Year 1718. as it is related by one whose Affection for you was never questioned. Says my Author.

* "The Protestant Dissenters, besides these two Bills against them, (meaning the Occasional and

^{*} Oldmixon's History of King George, p. 6713

" Schism Bills) groaned under the Burthen of the " Sacramental Test; and many of them were of " Opinion, that if it was thought they had not " deserved, or indeed had a natural Right, both " as to Conscience and Property, to whatever " their Fellow-Subjects had a Right, they should " have recourse to Time and Patience, and not " concern themselves about any Relief that was " not general. The Protestant Dissenters were " consulted about the Repeal of the two Bills " above-mentioned, and they had numerous Meet-" ings in several Parts of the Kingdom, to con-" fer with proper Persons on this Head. The " Majority in all these Meetings were for a gene-" ral Repeal of the Acts that were Hardships " upon them, or leaving Matters as they stood; " but they were assured that his MAJESTY had " pres'd that Affair as far as it would well go with " the Ministers, who, and the Earl of Sunderland " in particular, said, it was not practicable, and to attempt the Repeal of the Test Act would ruin " all. His Majesty was graciously pleased to tell " Lord BARRINGTON, (who was a Diffenter,) " That if there was any Hopes of carrying the "Whole, he would not be against it; but if " there was no Hopes, as he was affured by his " Ministers, He believed the Dissenters were too " much his Friends to insist upon a Thing which " might be infinitely prejudicial to him, without do-" ing them any good, but on the contrary a great deal " of burt. This swayed with the more moderate of that Party, and the Test was then given up, " after they had received Assurances, from such as " were in Conference with them, that they should " be eased of that too in a proper Time. — The " Ministers did not missead their Majesty on this "Occasion. There was so much Opposition to the " Repeal "Repeal of the Schism and Occasional Bill, that we may perceive if the Test Act had been joined to

" it, all would have miscarried."

This is so full and pertinent to the Point in Hand, that I think it needless to urge any other

Arguments on the Occasion.

And therefore if the Honourable Person did give any Assurance in favour of a Repeal, yet if he afterwards found it to be impracticable; so far from his being censured for not persevering therein, with a View of obtaining it, that the Inftance ought to be applauded, as one, among many, of his great Prudence and Sagacity, in declining it. Thus have I, in a very plain and convincing Manner, demonstrated, that the repealing the Test Acts at this Juncture of Time, would have been very imprudent and impolitick, and perhaps attended with fatal Consequences; the Consideration of which does at once fully acquit the Honourable Person of any designed Breach of Promise towards the Dissenters, even supposing be had made one, in favour of a Repeal.

However, tho' I think it evidently appears that this Session was an improper Time, yet I differ much from the Gazetteer, * "That your late Ap-" plication to Parliament for the Repeal or Ex-" planation of the Corporation and Test Acts must "have convinced you that there hardly can be a Time" when the Legislature will give their Consent to "the Repeal or Explanation of these Laws." I must confess, the whole Letter seems to me to be wrote with much greater Zeal than Prudence and good Judgment: But notwithstanding what is there said, and by other Authors, I would not have you despair of being relieved in what you have

for you to expect and hope for it, when Things and Circumstances more concur to make it convenient, as

I doubt not plainly to demonstrate.

You want not to be told, the Share your Party had in the happy Revolution, and of your zealous Attachment ever fince to the Succession of the Crown in the present Royal Family; that your Principles as to Government are well approved of, however distasteful those of Religion are; that none of you have any Object to center your Allegiance in as a Sovereign, but the Regnant KING, and his Royal Offspring, tho' many of your Fellow-Subjects have; that in the most dangerous and critical Times you have exerted your Power and Interest in Behalf of Liberty and the present Establishment, and have always disavowed and avoided the acting in Concert with fuch as are Enemies to both. If you can view yourselves in this Light, you, no question, think, that the Friends to the present Government do the same: And are not these moving Confiderations enough to afford you a reasonable Expectation, that the Time may yet come, when all Circumstances will conspire to favour your Design? And therefore fo far from driving you to Despair with the Gazetteer, I would advise you not to be dejected, but to receive Comfort, and rejoice in Hope, that you or yours will see the Day: For have not several of our Princes fince the Revolution given you Cause to expect it, and discover'd their own Inclination to be in favour thereof?

The Immortal WILLIAM, in his Speech to the Parliament, thus expressed himself on the Occasion:

** I shall put you in mind of one Thing, which

^{*} March 16. 1688.

"will conduce much to our Settlement, as a Set"tlement will to the Disappointment of our Ene"mies. I am, with all the Expedition I can,
"filling up the Vacancies that are in Offices and
"Places of Trust, by this late Revolution. I hope
"you are sensible there is a Necessity of some Law
"to settle the Oaths, to be taken by all Persons
"to be admitted to such Places;—and as I
"doubt not but you will sufficiently provide
"against Papists, so I hope you will leave Room for
"the Admission of all Protestants, that are willing
and able to serve. This Conjunction in my Ser"vice, will tend to the better uniting you among
"yourselves, and the strengthening you against

" vour common Enemy.

But the his then Majesty, in a particular Manner, recommended in his Speech, the Repeal of the Test Act, and that his Ministry also readily engaged therein, yet they could neither carry that Point, nor yet a Comprehension, altho' they had both much at Heart; and yet it seemed to be a happy Conjuncture to have had it accomplished. For Bishop Kennet informs us, that the Time I refer to * afforded " a glorious Opportunity of reconciling " all moderate Dissenters to the Communion of the "Church of England, which might have been happily effected, if this extraordinary Juncture

" had been well managed and improved."

I have already observed, that his late Majesty, of Glorious Memory, declared to Lord Barrington, "that if there was any Hopes of repealing the Test Acts, he would not be against it;" and even prest the Affair with his Ministers as far as it would go; and, alluding to the same Point, as I apprehend, in his Speech to the Parliament, his

^{*} Hift. of Engl. Vol. iii. p. 558.

Majesty was pleased thus to say; * " I have al-" way looked upon the Glory of a Sovereign, and "the Liberty of a Subject, as inseparable, and " think it is the peculiar Happiness of a British "King to reign over a free People. As the Civil " Rights, therefore, and Privileges of my Sub-" jects, and especially of my two Houses of Par-" liament, do justly claim my most tender Concern; if any Provision designed to perpetuate those Blessings to your Posterity remain imper-" feet, for want of Time during this Session, ma-" turely to discuss and settle Matters of so great "Importance, I promise myself, you will take s the first Opportunity to render my Wishes for " your Happiness compleat and effectual, and to " strengthen the Union, which is of so much Con-" sequence to the Welfare of this Kingdom.

And confidering the happy Days of Liberty you and all enjoy, under his present Majesty's tranquil Administration, I presume it would not be injurious to his Majesty were you to conceive, that, in Imitation of his royal Father, on the same Occasion, he has "pressed the Affair as sar as it would go with his Ministers, but that they have informed his Majesty it was not practicable; and that he may have declared, that if there were no Hopes, as he was assured by his Ministers there was not, he believed the Dissenters were too much his Friends to insist upon a Thing which might be infinitely prejudicial to him, without doing them any good, but, on the contrary, a great deal of hurt.

The this is only a Conjecture of mine, yet probably it is true, fince what the Gazetteer + fays

^{*} April 18. 1719. † April 16th.

concerning the Repeal, as to the Difficulty of doing it at this Time, seems to imply that something to the like Purpose has been declared by his M—y, or his M—rs; and taking it for granted, it affords you an Instance that his present Majesty has the same paternal Care and Tenderness for you, even in the disputed Case, as had his late Royal Father: And no doubt you will testify the same resigned and dutiful Behaviour to his present Majesty on the Disappointment, as so conspicuously appeared in the Dissenters at that Time.

And for your Comfort in Futurity, ponder well in your Minds the late Words of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to the Quakers, on Occasion of their applying for his Royal Patronage and Favour, in relation to their depending Bill: "That as a Friend to Liberty in general, and to Toleration in particular, he wished they might meet with all proper Favour; but for himself, he never gave his Vote in Parliament; and to influence his Friends, or direct his Servants, in theirs, did not become his Station: To leave them entirely to their own Conscience and Understanding, was a Rule he had hitherto prescribed to himself, and purposed through his whose Life to observe."

How ought this tender and pathetic, this Christian Royal Declaration, to animate your Minds, and buoy up your Spirits, however affected they may be at your late Disappointment: For is not this a moving Consideration, a most powerful Argument, for you not to despond, not grow discontented, or dissatisfied with your present bappy Circumstances, (tho' it may, as you think, have one only Allay,) when you have such a raised Prospect, that as your present wise and merciful Sovereign thinks it a great Part of the Felicity of his Reign

to behold you enjoying your religious Rights, in the most extensive Manner; so his Royal Successor, when it pleases divine Providence to permit his Swaying the British Sceptre, (which God grant may be late,) does already assure you, that

"He is not only at present a Friend to Liberty in general, and to Toleration in particular; but to leave

bis Friends and Servants to their own Conscience and Understanding, is a Rule he has hitherto pre-

" scribed to himself, and purposes through his whole

" Life to observe."

This feems a happy Prediction in your Favour, of what you may expect from him, should the Circumstances of future Times concur with bis Royal Inclinations; and you may remember that an Essay was lately published for a Review of the Common Prayer, which, it effected, might have no small Tendency to make more easy the Terms of your Conformity to our Church; and tho' the Author was contradicted in relation to one disputable Point, that of retaining the Athanasian Creed, yet the Design itself, so far from being opposed, was admitted to be fit and reasonable: An Observation that cannot but serve to excite your Hopes, that as the one, so the other, may in Time be attempted, and compleated, unless your Conformity hereafter will render it needless.

And tho' I pretend not to the Spirit of Prophecy, yet there is an Incident in History which I cannot avoid observing, as being very applicable to what I last hinted, and which must give all who are hearty Friends and Well-wishers to a farther Reformation in Religion, considerable Encouragement to think, that it will be effected in some short Time: It is relative to the Nuptials of his Royal Highness with the Princess of Saxe Gotha.

It is observable, that as his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is the Great Grandson of the Elector Palatine (after King of Bohemia) by Elizabeth, Daughter of our King James I. whose Zeal and Sufferings for the Protestant Faith, whose exalted Virtues, and invincible Constancy under Frials the most severe and afflictive to human Nature, appeared most conspicuously in both, as is well known to all, or may be learnt from History: So the Princess whom his Royal Highness has espoused, is Great Grand-daughter to Ernest III. of the Ducal House of Saxony, whose Family engaged early in the Reformation of Religion, in Conjunction with the above-mentioned Elector Palatine, and several other Princes of GERMANY; and I find in HISTORY this excellent Character of him: "A Prince, (to use the Words of the " noble Immortal Hoff) for his great Sincerity, " for his Zeal to Religion, for his Political Pru-" dence, and occonomical Industry, justly to be " preferred before any that ever ruled; one in " whom the divine Promise was apparently veri-" fied, viz. To those who make it their first Care to " seek the Kingdom of God and his Righteousness, " all other Things shall be added. Let me observe " farther, that in 1641 he obtained the Principa-" lity of Saxe-Gotha, and great Part of the Coun-" ty of Henneberg in 1660: He rebuilt the Castle " of Gotha, formerly called Grimmenstein, but by " him Fridenstein: He was Author of the Weimar " Bible, and departed this Life March 26. 1675. " leaving by his Dutchess, Sophia Elizabeth, " Daughter of the Duke of Sax-Aldenburgh, Fre-" derick, Grandfather to the present espoused " Princess of Wales."

And that the Grand-children of these two excellent, virtuous, and truly pious Princesses, who

most signally appeared at first in favour of the Reformation, should be thus united and joined in one, and that they, and their Issue will in due Time assuredly become Head of the first reformed and most considerable Protestant Nation in the World, when but a few Years since nothing was more improbable and unlikely, is a most remarkable Instance that divine Previdence does no less countenance and bless the Reformation, than it rewards in a very singular and extraordiordinary Manner the Descendants of those illustrious and ever valuable Princesses who sirst espoused its Cause. Thus truly is the aforesaid Text of Scripture applied to Duke Ernest, literally accomplished to them in the Issue of both.

With what Thankfulness then should we view and admire the Smiles of Heaven to us, in the midst of our Ingratitude for, and Forgetfulness of, past Deliverances from the most imminent; Dangers? How grateful thould westrive to be, for such kind Interpositions of Heaven; such gracious Dispensations of his Mercy as he continually is affording us? No doubt the Reflection will be a powerful Incentive to you, and all English Protestants, not to become Malecontents to the King of Heaven, no more than to his Vicegerent on Earth: And moreover, it cannot but give us all a well-grounded Hope, that the divine Will has something yet farther to accomplish in favour of the reformed Religion among us, by this happy Conjunction: An Union no less unexpected in itself, distant and remote from the Views of most, then it will tend to cement and strengthen the Protestant Interest. Let us then express our Joy and Satisfaction in his ROYAL HIGHNESS'S Choice, and conceive it to be the Dictates of Heaven: Let us improve it in every Instance, as becomes reformed Christians and good Subjects; and tho' at present you are distinguished by the Name of Dissenters, and great Pity it is that you will be so, yet from what has been said, you have good Hope that in some future Time such a Spirit of Love, Unity, and Christian Charity, will so powerfully and mutually prevail, as that the Tests may be repealed, or by the Alteration of a sew Particulars in our Liturgy, you may without Scruple conform, that so no other Distinction may remain among us, but of such as are for the Christian Protestant Faith; for Civil and Religious Liberty; the Succession of the Crown in the present Royal Family; and such as are for Popery and Insidelity, Bigottry and Slavery, and who would have a Popish Prince to govern this Protestant Kingdom.

I hope then you are by this Time fully convinced, that no Difrespect has been shewn you by the Ministry; that they wanted not Inclination to assist you in this Application, had the Time and other Circumstances made it sit and convenient; and yet that you ought not to despond, but to have good Hope, as you have a well-grounded Assurance, from many particular Instances, that it may hereaster be effected for you, unless by prudently overcoming your

Prejudices, you would render it needless.

Methinks then I perceive the inward Recesses of your Minds, and that your Thoughts and Re-

folutions are to the following Purport:

"Well, tho' we have met with a Repulse from a Quarter we little imagin'd, sustained a Loss we no way expected, are frustrated of enjoying what we esteemed near and dear to us, the being restored to our natural Rights in Civil Assirs, yet let us seriously restect and consider, and well remember, what the wise Man says, "That there is a Time for all Things; that in the present Assir, which so sensibly affects us, we are not denied our Requests from any Dis-

d our Requests from any Dif-D 2 " respect " respect his M-y or his M-y have to " us, but only that the Circumstances of Things " and Persons would not with Prudence and Safe-"ty permit it: Nay, we cannot but observe from " other Instances, that this is not Artifice and Pre-" tence; for do we not see a great Spirit of Dis-" affection prevail throughout the Kingdom: Have " not old Whigs changed their Principles; and " are they not become a dead and unexpected " Weight on the Administration? Are not the " most audacious Libels weekly published against " the Government, without any just Cause given? " and are not their and our Enemies one and the " same, lying in wait to distress them, and burt " us? And has not Popery of late very confide-" rably encreased among us, and which gave so " just an Alarm to the establish'd Church and our-" selves, that the Ministers of both thought it ne-" cessary to appoint Lectures on purpose to expose " and confute their Errors, and to establish the " Reformed in their Protestant Principles; nor are " their Numbers fince decreafed among us: And " has not great Part of EUROPE been for some "Time engaged in a contentious War? and tho' " the Fury is abated, and a Face of Peace ap-" pears, yet it is but as it were in Embrio, fince " it has not so fully and absolutely taken place " as might be wished. Besides, we cannot but " perceive, that the M-y, whose Fa-" vour we have on the Occasion implored, have " also had their Disappointments in Matters as " dear to them as this can be to us: A plain Indi-" cation that no M———y can at all Times effect "what they themselves would willingly procure. "Why then should we be discontented or angry " with them for our meeting with this Rebuff. " fince we have all imaginable Reason to be per-"fuaded, " fuaded, that it is only owing to the Difficulty " and Prejudice of the Times, and not to any " affisted us, had it been prudent and convenient; " in regard it is most certainly the Interest of every " Administration to oblige, if it can be, all, and " disoblige none? And from the frequent Declara-" tions made by several of our Princes since the " Revolution, and their Ministers, let us patiently " rest assured, that God in his Providence may so " influence the Minds of both Prince and People, " as that a Time may come when what we now " cannot obtain, may be fafely granted us with-" out Danger, or Offence to any; unless by any " imprudent Conduct in ourselves we encrease the " Prejudices that at present so much prevail against " us, and thereby offend our Friends, and disap-" point ourselves. To prevent which, " Let us resolve to behave with so much dutiful " Affection to his present Majesty, such a Temper " and decent Respect to his Ministers, as may con-" vince the Enemies to both, that tho' this is no "Time for us to be obliged in what we requested, " fo neither is it a Time, nor never will, for us to " be made Dupes to a Faction, or to give our Ad-" versaries just Cause to think the Protestant Dis-" senters will ever change Principles, and side with "them, in opposition to an Administration, whose " political Views and private Interest are most ap-" parently in our Favour; fince were we to take "that Method, it would tend to weaken the Hands of our Friends, and strengthen those of our Ene-" mies: It would procrastinate and delay, and put " more distant and remote from us what we now " have so eagerly pressed: For as to a Tory Mi-" niftry, have we not already experienced that " their Hatred and Enmity towards us is impla-

cable;

" cable; that all the severe Laws ever made against " us was by that Party when in Power; and from " whom we must not expect to have continued " those Civil and Religious Rights we now so am-" ply enjoy: Let us therefore resolve to support " a Whig Administration, from whom alone we re-" ceive Kindness, and avoid falling into the " Hands of Tories, whose Mercies are cruel. " Let us confider, that as we have formerly " had many eminent Prelates, whose moderate " and Christian Principles influenced them to " espouse our dearest Interests, and which never " proved prejudicial to the established Church, so a "Time may again come, when others like them " will rife up, to accomplish what we now de-" fire; and no doubt the more prudent and obli-" ging our future Conduct is to those of the esta-" blished Church, the sooner will all Prejudice on " both Sides subside, and the more enabled will " any $M \longrightarrow y$ be to give us Affistance in ob-" taining this our last and only future Request; and " to afford us yet greater Comfort, let us take " a transient View of our former and present Si-" tuation, and then with thankful Hearts admire " and rejoice at our pleasing most happy Circum-" stances: How! at the Revolution many severe

"fucceeded to the Crown, others equally hard and oppressive have been repealed; and that we now enjoy every Blessing Indulgent Heaven

" Laws before made against us, were altered in our Favour; and since the present Royal Family

"can bestow, (the Repeal of the Tests only excepted;) for are we not governed by a Sovereign the most tender and clement? How watch-

" ful and folicitous has he been to fecure to us

"Peace abroad, Tranquility at home, a prosperous and enlarged Trade, and to make us a happy

" and flourishing People? This is no imaginary " Conceit, but a real Truth, and what we in fact " experience; and the Preservation of our Civil " and Religious Rights plainly appears to be as " dear to our KING as are his own Royal Rights and just Prerogatives. We have no complaining " in our Streets of Property being invaded, or that any Man suffers for Conscience Sake. All Parties, every Denomination of Christian Protestants, ex-" perimentally know the Happiness of our present " Constitution, the Clemency and Goodness of our " Revolution Kings: A most glorious and truly " happy Revolution indeed! For fince the Origin of " this, or any other Nation in the Universe, no " History can afford an Instance of any such Period of " Time, where the Subject was bleffed with Princes " so benign and clement, and endued with Senti-" ments of Liberty so generous and extensive; where " a People in so ample a Manner enjoyed their just " Rights and Properties, and live so free, easy, " and tranquil, as this Kingdom has most happily " experienced ever fince the Revolution: And would " Papists think it once their Duty to pay Allegi-" ance where they receive Protection, even they " who now are protected without such Pledge or " Security given, (and which the Laws of all Na-" tions require, according to an establish'd Maxim, " Protectio trabit subjectionem, & subjectio protectio-" nem.) would then experience with others a more " equal Share of that Prince's Favour, who alrea-" dy takes them under his Protection, and treats " them in the most common and necessary Concerns " as he does his more faithful Subjects. "These Blessings we did not enjoy under the " mildest of Princes, when a Tory Administration " governed her Councils; and let us not spurn at Providence that now favours us so much, lest a

" Rod of Iron be again found to scourge us for our

" Wantonness and Discontent.

"We ought also to have present to our Minds the Declaration of his Royal Highness the Prince before mentioned, who has so generously expressed himself a Friend to Liberty, Civil and Religious; and His happy Nuptials with a Protestant Princess, whose Ancestors on each Side were so famous for their Zeal and Attachment to the Resormation, at the Dawn and Insancy thereof, cannot but raise a reasonable and well-grounded Hope, that Providence will yet more vigorously exert itself in savour of the resormed Religion, and which may in some respect or other become useful to us.

Let us therefore be careful to improve the Incident of the Royal Nuptials to every Ad-

" vantage, and think it a happy Presage that great
"Things are reserved in Store for these Protestant

"Kingdoms: Let us behold it as the Downfal of Popery, the Pretender, and his Emissaries, the

"two weekly Libellers, the Craft---n and F---g, the latter of whom in particular feem thereby

" to have received such a staggering Blow in the Guts, as perhaps may turn to a Dysentery or

"Mortification, and occasion a fatal Exit to them-

" felves, but equally happy to us and all true " Britons, fince it may be hoped that a proper

" Time will foon after come for a Repeal of the

" Tefts."

THESE are, or should be, powerful Arguments to persuade you to a general Acquiescence, a resigned Submission to the Sentiments of your Superiors in the present Case; and nothing is so likely to ensure and facilitate Redress, in the Instance you so much want, as the conducting yourselves agreeably to the

the Resolutions aforesaid: And I hope to have so impartially and strongly represented on the one Side, what I apprehend to be the real Purport of your Complaint on the present Occasion; and at the same Time what will be prudently observed and resolved on by you, in respect thereof; that little remains for me tarther to add, unless by way of Observation on the Gazetteer * before mentioned, addressed to the Dissenters in general; in which I thought you so unbandsomely treated, and by the Crastiman before quoted, as, in truth, to give birth to this more mild Address. In one Part of his Letter he says,

"As to your Persons, it is plain you lie un"der no Restraints; you enjoy the Privileges of
"sitting in either House of Parliament, tho you
"never conform to the Worship of the establish'd
"Church; and I believe you can give very sew
"Instances, if any, of Persons who have resused
"any Office of Power or Trust, because they
would not conform. This your warmest Advocates have confess'd, — That among the richer
"Sort of Dissenters there are very sew who do

" not occasionally conform."

According to this Representation, the Test Act is a dead Letter, neither a Restraint on you, nor yet a Security to the Church establish'd; for if Dissenters may sit in either House of Parliament, as no doubt they can, notwithstanding the Test Acts; and that there are only a few of the richer Sort of Dissenters, and hardly any of others, who will resuse to conform for any Office of Power and Trust, as this Author asserts; how then is the Test Act are Enemy to you, or a Friend to the Church? And why all this Bustle! Indeed, the

^{*} Gazet. April 15.

fame Author presently afterwards alters his Opinion, and I think expresses himself with some fort of Passion. His Words are,

"Call it Prejudice, — call it Bigotry, — call it a Lust of Power, that the Members of the

" Church of England will not give their Consent

" that the Test Acts shall be repealed, can you

"think it reasonable that none are to be indulged

" but yourselves.

"You allow, or do not think fit to deny, -" that the Church of England ought to be sup-" ported and preferved: The Members of that " Church think this cannot possibly be done, if " all the different Sects in Religion, who do, " or shall at any Time hereafter, dissent from her, " are to enjoy the fame Privileges and Advan-" tages with the Members of the establish'd " Church. You are of a contrary Opinion, that " no Danger can arise from Presbyterians, Inde-" pendants, Quakers, Anabaptists, and all other " Seets that may hereafter spring up among us, " into Offices of Power and Trust. Who now " is to determine this Matter? Is it reasonable " that all these different Sects, none of which " will deny that they do not wish the Destruction " of the Church of England, should be the sole "Judges of what is necessary for her Preserva-" tion."

As this is very contradictory to what he had before observed, so I confess it is to the former Representation given by me of the M——y's favourable Disposition towards you, in having the
Test Acts repealed, supposing the Paper published by
Authority; but as it is certain that few, if any, of
those Papers are wrote by the immediate Direction
of the M——y, and that they so frequently
contradict one another, as for Instance is done to

this under Consideration in the very next, * I apprehend it will not invalidate what has been offered by me; and indeed the Inconfistency of this very Paper is worthy Notice. In the first-cited Paragraph you are represented as "lying under " no Restraints, and that only a few Dissenters, " whether rich or poor, would refuse to conform " for any Office of Power or Trust;" and yet in the other Passage, the Test Acts are said "to be the "Support and Preservation of the Church of Eng-" land, and effentially necessary to keep out such " as diffent from, and wish her Destruction, from " enjoying the same Privileges and Advantages with "the Members of the establish'd Church." Now certainly they cannot be at the same Time useful and useless; no Restraints to Dissenters, and yet

necessary to keep them out.

And if what the Gazetteer has in one Part afferted is true, I know not the real Use of the Test Acts; for if Dissenters now they are in Force, can by conforming, and taking the Sacrament once only, be qualified for any Place or Office of Trust, and this without Difficulty or Uneafiness to themselves, and have at the same Time any wicked Purposes to execute against the establish'd Church; is it not as much in their Power at present to effect it, by a Conformity that is so easy to them, as if the Test Acts were actually repealed? Or how is either the Church supported and preserved by not repealing those Acts; or the different Sects in Religion who diffent from her, and wish her Destruction, more capacitated to accomplish that evil Purpose, and to enjoy the same Privileges and Advantages with the Members of the establish'd Church, by repealing it, as the Gazetteer affirms,

^{*} April 16.

than now they are, when it stands unrepealed? This is a Difficulty with me, I confess, and which greatly wants to be clear'd up; or otherwise, as I before observed, according to the Gazetteer's Argument, the Test Act is no more than a dead Letter.

Thus, Gentlemen, have I brought to Conclufion what was at first proposed, and hope you will think my Promise is fairly perform'd, in treating you with Respect, Decency, and good Manners; being fully persuaded, that mild and candid Expressions tend more to recommend Truth, and obtain Conviction, than any satirical and severe Reslections.

And as I hope it may have some Influence on you in the present Case, to pacify and appease any uneasy Sentiments you may have entertain'd on the Occasion; so I most heartily wish you could subdue and conquer all unhappy Prejudices of a different Nature, that we might be all united, as one Man, to withstand the Assaults and powerful Efforts of our vigilant and numerous Enemics the Papists, who are incessantly contriving the Ruin and Destruction of all Protestants, whether of the establish'd Church, or Dissenters from it.

I beg leave to conclude in the Words of Mr. Walfingham on the Occasion, which Gazetteer * deserves your serious Perusal: "If you know that the whole Body of Tories would to a Man have voted against you: If you know that many Gentlemen voting usually with the Court could not, by the Nature of their Election Interests, have voted for you: If you know that the Pand of Patricts (excepting a warr

" that the Band of Patriots (excepting a very few) would have laid in wait to have enflamed

^{*} April 16.

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" the People against the Ministry, and would

" have employed all their Art, and all their Ma-" lice, to have made them the Victims of public

" Rage: If you have feen common Libels of

" the Faction infult the Ministry with carrying " the ordinary Affairs of Parliament by small

" Majorities; and if you know that no Method would have been lest untried to have made

" their Majority still smaller on so disputed a

" a Point;

"Then you must acquit the Ministry of having

" broken any Engagements, of having failed you

" in any just Expectations, tho' they had pro-

" mised, or the they had given you Reason to

" believe that they would concur in your Ap-

" plication to Parliament."

I am, Gentlemen,

Gray's-Inn, April 24. 1736.

Your most Humble Servant.



responding the property of the second · Page 1887 big bill company of the land o ". seemalich et ale ale to I am, Gendence,

